

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF ALABAMA
NORTHERN DIVISION

CLARENCE RUTLAND, #102 041

*

Plaintiff,

*

v.

* CIVIL ACTION NO. 2:05-CV-491-D
WO

SGT. DAVIDSON, *et al.*,

*

Defendants.

*

ORDER AND RECOMMENDATION OF THE MAGISTRATE JUDGE

On May 24, 2005, Clarence Rutland, a state inmate, filed an application for leave to proceed *in forma pauperis*. See 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a). Pursuant to the directives of 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g), a prisoner is not allowed to bring a civil action or proceed on appeal *in forma pauperis* if he "has, on 3 or more occasions, while incarcerated or detained in any facility, brought an action or appeal in a court of the United States that was dismissed on the grounds that it is frivolous, malicious, or fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted, unless the prisoner is under imminent danger of serious physical injury."¹

DISCUSSION

The records of this court establish that Plaintiff, while incarcerated, has on more than

¹In *Rivera v. Allin*, 144 F.3d 719, 731 (11th Cir. 1998), the Court determined that the "three strikes" provision of 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g), which requires frequent filer prisoner indigents to prepay the entire filing fee before federal courts may consider their cases and appeals, "does not violate the First Amendment right to access the courts; the separation of judicial and legislative powers; the Fifth Amendment right to due process of law; or the Fourteenth Amendment right to equal protection, as incorporated through the Fifth Amendment."

three occasions had 42 U.S.C. § 1983 cases dismissed under 28 U.S.C. § 1915 as frivolous, malicious, for failure to state a claim and/or for asserting claims against defendants who were immune from suit. The cases on which the court relies in finding a violation of § 1915(g) include, but are not limited to: (1) *Rutland v. Warden of the William E. Donaldson Correctional Facility, et al.*, Civil Action No. 95-2311-S (N.D. Ala. 1995); (2) *Rutland v. McClain, et al.*, Civil Action No. 95-2211-S (N.D. Ala. 1995); (3) *Rutland v. United States of America, et al.*, Civil Action No. 94-948-S (N.D. Ala. 1994); and (4) *Rutland v. State of Alabama, et al.*, Civil Action No. 94-841-S (N.D. Ala. 1994). Although the preceding list is not exhaustive of the cases summarily dismissed by this court or the other federal courts of this state, it is representative of those cases filed by Plaintiff which were dismissed in accordance with the directives of 28 U.S.C. § 1915.²

In the instant complaint, Plaintiff complains that he was denied a sack lunch on May 20, 2005 which contravened his medical profile. The claim before this court does not allege nor in any way indicate that Plaintiff “is under imminent danger of serious physical injury.” 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g).

Based on the foregoing, the court concludes that Plaintiff’s motion for leave to proceed *in forma pauperis* is due to be denied and this case dismissed without prejudice for Plaintiff’s failure to pay the requisite filing fee upon the initiation of this cause of action. *Dupree v. Palmer*, 284 F.3d 1234, 1236 (11th Cir. 2002)(emphasis in original) (“[T]he proper

²A more comprehensive listing of the cases filed by Plaintiff and dismissed under the provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B) can be found at *Rutland v. Watson, et al.*, Civil Action No. 2:01-CV-1030-T (M.D. Ala. 2001). (See Doc. No. 14.)

procedure is for the district court to dismiss the complaint without prejudice when it denies the prisoner leave to proceed *in forma pauperis* pursuant to the provisions of § 1915(g)” because the prisoner “must pay the filing fee at the time he *initiates* the suit.”).

CONCLUSION

In light of the foregoing, it is

ORDERED that the motion for leave to proceed *in forma pauperis* filed by Plaintiff on May 24, 2005 (Doc. No. 2) is DENIED.

It is the RECOMMENDATION of the Magistrate Judge that this case be dismissed without prejudice for Plaintiff’s failure to pay the full filing fee upon the initiation of this case.

It is further

ORDERED that the parties shall file any objections to this Recommendation on or before June 10, 2005. Any objections filed must specifically identify the findings in the Magistrate Judge's Recommendation to which the party is objecting. Frivolous, conclusive or general objections will not be considered by the District Court. The parties are advised that this Recommendation is not a final order of the court and, therefore, it is not appealable.

Failure to file written objections to the proposed findings and advisements in the Magistrate Judge's Recommendation shall bar the party from a de novo determination by the District Court of issues covered in the Recommendation and shall bar the party from attacking on appeal factual findings in the Recommendation accepted or adopted by the District Court except upon grounds of plain error or manifest injustice. *Nettles v.*

Wainwright, 677 F.2d 404 (5th Cir. 1982). *See Stein v. Reynolds Securities, Inc.*, 667 F.2d 33 (11th Cir. 1982). *See also Bonner v. City of Prichard*, 661 F.2d 1206 (11th Cir. 1981, *en banc*), adopting as binding precedent all of the decisions of the former Fifth Circuit handed down prior to the close of business on September 30, 1981.

Done this 27th day of May, 2005.

/s/Charles S. Coody
CHARLES S. COODY
CHIEF UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE